

TENNESSEE HOUSE RATIFIES SUFFRAGE

FRANCE IN ACCORD WITH U. S.

FRENCH NOTE IN
REPLY TO COLBY
EXPRESSES U. S.
VIEW ON RUSSIARecognition of Wrangle
Only Divergence Between
Two Nations; Will Not
Recognize Reds

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The American and French governments are in agreement in principle as to the future of Poland and Russia. Secretary Colby declared today in a statement interpreting France's rejoinder of the American note to Italy.

His statement accompanied publication of the translation of the French note, which was delivered to the state department August 14 by Prince de Saurin, the French charge.

France's declaration "of its opposition to the dismemberment of Russia," is "most gratifying," Mr. Colby said, and added:

"The response is a notable declaration from every viewpoint and brings to the position taken by the United States a striking emphasis and powerful support."

The secretary referred to French recognition of General Wrangel in South Russia as a "divergence" between the two governments on one point, but said the United States was "disposed to regard the declared agreement of France with the principles of the United States as of more significance than any divergence of policy involved in the specific action of France in this respect."

France Agrees With U. S.
Following is the translation of the note of the French government, as given out by the state department:

"Mr. Secretary of State:
"The president of the council and minister of foreign affairs, having taken cognizance of the note relative to Russia addressed by his excellency, the Secretary of State, to his excellency, the ambassador of the United States, charged me to inform you that the government of the republic is in entire agreement with the federal government as regards the principles formulated in this document."

"The government of the republic is of the same opinion as the federal government concerning the present rules of Russia. As your excellency expressed it, they are not in power by the will or the consent of a considerable portion of the Russian people, but represent a small minority of the nation. They have seized power by force and by trickery; during the two and a half years that they have retained power, means have been used to the country to savage oppression, they have not authorized popular elections."

On the contrary, they have put obstacles in the way of the creation of a popular representative government based on universal suffrage. Events have proved that the present system of government in Russia is founded on the denial of every principle of honor and good faith, and of all the usages and conventions which are the basis of relations between nations and individuals. The responsible heads of this regime have frequently and openly boasted of being ready to sign agreements and contracts with foreign powers without having the least intention of observing them. They claim that no contract or agreement concluded with non-bolshevik governments can bind them morally."

Soviet Word Not Binding
"After having proclaimed this doctrine, they have applied. They have declared they would foment revolutionary movements in other countries, in order there to establish bolshevik regimes. Furthermore, they recognize that they are themselves subject to the control of a political faction having international ramifications and they have boasted that their promises of non-intervention in other countries would in no case be binding on the agents of this organization."

"All these judgments of the American government are absolutely true."

(Continued on Page Two)

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Chronology of Suffrage Struggle

| NATIONS IN WHICH WOMEN VOTE | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Iceland | 1913 |
| Denmark | 1915 |
| Norway | 1915 |
| Finland | 1918 |
| Sweden | 1919 |
| Switzerland | 1919 |
| Austria | 1919 |
| Belgium | 1919 |
| Holland | 1919 |
| Poland | 1919 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1919 |
| Yugoslavia | 1919 |
| Romania | 1919 |
| Portugal | 1919 |
| Greece | 1919 |
| Spain | 1919 |
| Italy | 1919 |
| France | 1919 |
| Germany | 1919 |
| United States | 1920 |

THE MARCH OF TIME

Colonial Period—Under several colonial governments women voted.

American Revolution—Women demanded to be included in government. Abigail Adams wrote to her husband, John Adams, "If women are not represented in this new republic, there will be another revolution."

In 1848—Woman's rights convention at Seneca Falls, New York, arranged by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the first big suffrage demonstration in this country.

In 1872—Miss Susan B. Anthony made the test in 1872 of voting at the polls. She was arrested, refused to pay her fine, but was never jailed.

In 1875—Miss Anthony drafted the Woman Suffrage amendment, which reads: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

In 1878—Amendment introduced in Senate by Senator Sargent of California.

State Campaigns—By the end of 1912 women had won the right to vote in nine states: Wyoming (1890), Colorado, Utah and Idaho (1894), Washington (1910), California (1911), and Kansas, Arizona and Oregon (1912).

In 1913—The women of Illinois won state and presidential suffrage. In 1914, the women of Montana and Nevada were enfranchised; in 1917, the women of New York, and in 1918, the women of Oklahoma, South Dakota and Michigan.

Organization of the National Woman's Party—When the National Woman's party, then called the Congressional Union, was organized in 1913 to concentrate on a campaign for federal amendment, no action or even debate on federal amendment had taken place in Congress since 1887. Politicians were opposed and political party platforms silent about the amendment.

Within seven years every political party had included in its platform an equal suffrage plank. President Wilson had publicly appealed for the passage of the amendment as "a vitally necessary war measure," the amendment had been passed by both houses of Congress and ratified by 36 states, while political leaders vied with each other for the credit of the victory.

The National Woman's party, from the beginning adopted the policy of holding the party in power responsible for the fate of the amendment and brought pressure on that party through the political power already in the hands of the western women.

Most spectacular of the demonstrations was the picketing of the White House, which began in January, 1917, and lasted until November, 1917. During the picketing between 400 and 500 women were arrested for the crime of reminding the president of his responsibility for their enfranchisement and sentenced to prison terms ranging from three days to seven months. These arrests were later declared by the District Court of Appeals to have been illegal.

In 1918, January 10—Two weeks after the last pickets were released from jail, and one year from the day the first picket line went out, the federal amendment passed the Lower House of Congress.

In 1919, June 4—The Senate passed the amendment with two votes to spare. The House had passed it on May 21, 1919.

Special sessions of 29 legislatures had to be called to secure the necessary 36 ratifications. In all but five of the 36 states campaigns upon either the governor or the legislatures were necessary.

In the first month after the passage of the amendment by Congress, nine states ratified, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Texas.

The three states which ratified within a few hours of each other on June 10, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, fought for the honor of first place on the ratification rolls.

In Kansas, the first full suffrage state to act, set a new record on June 16. The members of its legislature, at their own suggestion, paid their expenses and met without salary in a special session. New York was the second state to meet especially for this purpose, and then Texas, desiring to be the first southern state to act, met in special session on June 28.

The half mark was passed by the ratification on November 1 of California. The most difficult campaigns occurred in the last few states, particularly in West Virginia, Delaware and Maryland. The opposition resorted to every possible device to defeat ratification or to substitute a referendum. In West Virginia the amendment was saved by one vote, that of Senator Bloch, who rushed from California by special train to turn the scales.

Thousands Pay
Last Respects to
Ray Chapman

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"I thank you and I will agree," said the senator, "about one basic principle and that is that the American Indian is as much entitled to as square deal as any one else. I would like to think, while we are talking about democracy and humanity and idealism, that this republic had a better bestow on the native Americans whose land the white man took, rather than waste American lives trying to make sure of the bestowal thousands of miles across the sea."

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"Well I don't blame you he is a pretty live fellow."

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Action of Tennessee
Assembly Will Give
Million Women Vote
In Coming Election

(Republican Associated Press Leased Wire)
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18.—The amendment extending equal suffrage to American women was ratified today for inclusion in the federal constitution, the Tennessee house voting, 50 to 46 to concur in the senate resolution adopted Friday, 25 to 4.

The action made Tennessee the thirty-sixth state to approve the amendment which lacked tonight only formal certification by Secretary of State Colby to complete its acceptance.

There is still a possibility that the house may rescind its action. At the last moment Speaker Walker, anti-suffrage leader, changed his vote from "nay" to "aye," paving the way for a motion to reconsider. Under house rules he can present such a motion within the next two legislative days.

Should today's vote be confirmed or the house fail to take further action before adjournment Friday, millions of women will be free to vote in the presidential election. Only successful litigation contesting the legal right of this legislature to ratify the section could prevent them.

Will Test House Ruling
Steps for such a test of the provision of the Tennessee constitution already have been taken by the Tennessee constitutional league.

Ninety-six of the 98 members of the league were present today and alignment, until a vote on concurrence was taken, was a tie, each faction polling 48 votes on a motion by Mr. Walker to table the resolution. On the ballot for concurrence the line up was 49 to 47 until the speaker changed his vote. This apparently would give suffragists an advantage of only two votes, but their leaders declared to fight that members in favor of suffrage who were absent today, would probably vote tomorrow.

The motion to reconsider may be carried by a majority vote of the members present and since Mr. Walker can act without a moment's notice, suffragists planned to be on hand in full force the next two days.

Suffrage leaders said they expected no delegation, that as a precedent, they were tightening their lines tonight, while opposition leaders were waging an active campaign to increase their strength.

"The end came suddenly. Debate on the motion to concur had been in progress little more than an hour and there was no indication a vote was imminent when Speaker Walker called Representative Overton to the chair and took the floor to reply to a suffragist who had charged special interests were at work to defeat ratification."

"The battle has been won and the measure has been defeated," Mr. Walker said. "I regret the iniquitous remarks that special interests are bent alone against this measure. I resent this on behalf of the womanhood that is both for and against suffrage."

Motion to Table Tied
"I move that this measure go where it belongs, to the table," Mr. Walker instantly declared. The chamber was in uproar. Suffragists clamored for recognition while a chorus of "second the motion" came from the anti's. Mr. Overton, however, refused to recognize any one and ordered the roll called. The result was in doubt on unofficial tallies. An appeal to the clerk developed that his tally also showed a tie, 48 to 48.

Pandemonium reigned. Members

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Warsaw seems to be saved from the bolsheviks. President Pilsudski's armies are no longer fighting a defensive battle, and the bold offensive on both wings has reached the first objective. The bolsheviks are now passing before attempting to develop their success.

The offensive on the left wing is being led by the French general, Henry and Bilotte, and has yielded important results. It has once more put the Poles in possession of the key to the Warsaw defenses—the fork between the Narw and Bug—while the forces advancing toward Mlawka, which have reached Tleschanoff, 12 miles south of Mlawka, will force the bolsheviks marching toward Plock and Thorn to beat a hasty retreat and reopen the direct railroad to Danzig. But the maneuver on the Narw between the Vistula and Bug, is more interesting from the strategic viewpoint, because it threatens the communications of the bolshevik forces. The movement has gained rapid headway and driven the bolshevik back all along the line toward Brest-Litovsk, distances varying from 25 to 50 miles.

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